

# Weekly North Carolina Standard

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## THE North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Two Dollars per annum in advance. The price of the Semi-Weekly.—Four Dollars per annum in advance. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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\* Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

## The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,

AND

AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Important from Nicaragua.—The Walker Expedition

Entered 1st Gen. Walker in New York.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York

on Sunday night last from Greytown, having on

board Gen. William Walker, who had been arrested

at Punta Arenas by Commodore Paulding, of the

U. S. frigate Wash. We give below the particulars

contained in a letter to the New York Times, dated

"U. S. steam-frigate Wash, off San Juan del Norte," December 10, 1857:

"You heard, by the Star of the West, of the

landing of General Walker and his men on the

Point Arenas, directly under the guns of the Sara-

toga.

I have now to announce to you his capture. Upon

landing he took possession of Scott's buildings, and

also of a schooner lying at the wharf. Captain

Chattard, of the Saratoga, informed him that he must

give up the schooner and evacuate the buildings, which

he did, moving further up the Point, where he

hired a few small buildings, huts I may call

them, and hoisted his flag there.

He assumed that Point Arenas was the head-

quarters of the army of Nicaragua, and upon one occasion

when Lieut. Cilley, of the Saratoga, in company

with two other officers, landed on the Point, he

was ordered to leave it. Cilley told him that he

did not recognize his authority, but that if he re-

peated the order, having the power to enforce it, he

would obey it. He then threatened to shoot him

if he came there again.

On the 4th inst. forty-five of his men, under Col.

Anderson, went up the river and captured two

steamers, and the Fort of Castillo.

Thus far all had gone well. He had command of

the river, and only waited for his reinforcements to

go up into the interior and carry all before him.

On Sunday, the 6th inst., flag-officer Hiram Paul-

ding arrived in this ship.

The English ship-of-the-line Brunswick, and

steam-frigate Leopard arrived on the same day, and

on the evening of the 7th, the United States steamer

Fulton, Lieutenant-Commanding J. A. Almy. We

were obliged to anchor outside, and could not being

near enough for a ship of our craft to go in.

Commodore Paulding determined to effect a land-

ing on the 8th.

Early on the morning of the 8th we hoisted out

the launches and first cutter, and got the howitzers

into them. At 8 o'clock, commenced to send the

marines and boarders to the Fulton. The sea was so

rough that they had to get out of the after-gun-boat

ports, one at a time, and have their arms handed

down to them. Upon getting alongside of the Fulton,

it was very difficult to get so many men, en-

countered with their arms, on board without ac-

cident. Some few got overboard, but were rescued.

To give you some idea of what the sea was, I would

say that while I was in a boat, quite close to the

ship, it would sink in the trough, and an interven-

ing sea would hide the ship so that I could not see

her topgallantmast heads. The launches and first

cutter pulled into the harbor. After the men had

all been transferred to the Fulton, Commodore

Paulding went on board of her, and hoisted his flag.

Captain Engle went in, in his gig, before all the

men had left the ship. He went on board the Sara-

toga, warped her head, and sprung her broadside

to bear on the head quarters and magazine of Gen.

Walker.

At 2 P. M. the Fulton ran alongside of Scott's

wharf, where the men were landed, and formed.

Capt. Engle now took command of all the active

forces ashore and aloft, amounting to about 400

men.

He directed Lieut. Sinclair, in command of the

launches, to anchor within five, second range, of

Walker's camp, but out of the Saratoga's line of

fire. He then took his aid Mr. Shuff, and pulled

up to the head-quarters of General Walker, having

directed the commandant of the Saratoga, that when

he returned from the interview, if he wished him to

fire he would wave his flag. The same order was

given to Lieut. Sinclair. The Saratoga to fire shot

and shell, and the launches grape and drizzle.

The seamen and marines were not to advance till

he returned.

He had a short interview with Gen. Walker, who

met him at the landing, and invited him to his quar-

ters. Capt. E. then gave him a communication from

Flag Officer Paulding. As soon as he read it he

said: "I surrender, and am under your orders."

"Then, sir," said Captain Engle, "haul down your

flag."

He immediately ordered it down.

Captain Engle then said, "General, I am very

sorry to see you here. I would like to see an officer

of your ability in command of regular troops." They

then spoke of the disposition of the arms, &c. The

Captain, in describing this interview, says the be-

havior of Gen. W. was that of a well-bred gentle-

man—his voice soft, his manner easy, but firm. He

speaks slowly, but the flash of his eye tells you that

what he says he means. The Captain, with his aid,

W. Walker, was pulled off in the gig to the

wharf. At this time one of the steamers they

had captured came down the river and anchored

in the stream, under the direction of Lieutenant

Sinclair.

At 4 P. M. General Walker, under the order of

Commodore Paulding, came on board the Fulton,

and a short time afterwards, Captain Engle, his aid,

and General Walker were pulled off in the gig to the

wharf. The sea was running so high that they

were washed up in their boat.

The rest of us, with Walker's men, soon followed

in the Fulton, and about an hour after dark we were

all on board of our own ship.

The Fulton, bearing the pennant of Flag-Officer

Paulding during the preparations for the attack, was

alongside of Scott's wharf. Our men presented a

business and formidable appearance, and the ra-

pidity and precision with which they performed

their evolutions were a high compliment to their

officers.

You will see by the above description that Walker

had no chance of a successful resistance, and, hap-

pily, the day ended without our being obliged to

spill the blood of our countrymen.

On the 13th inst., all the prisoners, except Gen.

Walker and his Secretary, were sent on board the

Saratoga, which vessel immediately got under way

for Norfolk. They numbered one hundred and

forty-one officers and men.

We captured a large quantity of arms and ammu-

nition, and about two months' provisions for two

hundred men.

The efforts of Walker's expedition seemed to be

made out to find their plans all defeated in the

full tide of success, but many of the private

secrets were perfectly satisfied.

A correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"Tuesday, the 8th of December, broke clear and

cool, but its sun shone on a forsaken camp and

broken fortifications. Monday night, Captain Payson

attempted to ascend the river, and was intercepted

and turned back by a United States man-of-war.

In the morning, accompanied by General Hor-

sey, he went on toward the Wash to ascertain

the reason, and was then politely informed by

Commodore Paulding that General Walker was to

be taken prisoner, with his whole force, and that

the river was blocked to prevent him from going

up the stream. At the same time, the Wash

Payson was told to remain on board the Wash

as prisoners until the United States sailors and

marines were transferred to the steamer Fulton,

preparatory to landing.

We had observed the boats passing up the river

in front of our camp the night before; but did not

pay particular attention to them, as the Sara-

toga had been in the habit of doing the same when-

ever she wanted war. About 9 A. M., four U. S.

launches, with howitzers in the bows, pulled into

the harbor, and coming up, deployed in line in front

of our camp. Still no suspicion entered our minds,

as they might intend target exercise. But this de-

lusion did not last long, for after considerable drift-

ing and hauling about, they all ranged up ahead

of Gen. Walker's camp, with the howitzers directed

at the Nicaraguan quarters. Then there was con-

fusion—some talking light and some talking flight;

but the General settled the matter by expressing a

determination to surrender at discretion, saying at

the same time that it would be folly to think of re-

sistance. The same impression became general

when the Fulton steamed into the harbor, and an-

chored alongside the Transit Company's wharf, dis-

charging four hundred marines and sailors. And

to make it worse, the Saratoga hauled in closer to

the shore and pointed her battery so as to rake the

Nicaraguan quarters, and the General was thus

made in between three fires, one in front, one in

the rear, and one at right angles.

After the United States force had been thus sta-

tioned, Captain F. Engle, of the Wash, came into

Walker's camp and requested an interview. The

General met Captain Engle at the wharf, and the

two retired to a private room. A demand to sur-

surrender was made, and General Walker immedi-

ately, Captain Engle asked the General to have

the Nicaraguan flag hauled down, which was done

by the officer of the day. The guard had been dis-

armed previously.

Captain Engle departed, ordering the marines to

fall back, the boats to return to the ships, and the

captain to return to the ship. The General was

just at the time the steamer Morgan, so long ex-

pected from up the river, came in sight, with twen-

ty Americans on board and thirty Costa Rican pri-

soners. She was boarded by the marines and a

guard put upon her.

After two verbal messages to the General about

the details of the surrender, Capt. Engle returned, and

intended General Walker on board the Fulton. The

General immediately acceded, and going into the

Captain's gig, was soon on board the Fulton. I had

preceded him, and was standing about the mizen-

mast when the General came over the rail. Every

eye in all the crowd was strained to see the "gray-

eyed man," and a thousand sympathies were ex-

pressed for his fortune. Commodore Paulding in-

quired of me if "that was the General," and on

being told it was, he politely removed his cap, and

graciously advanced, met the general half way be-

tween the gangway and cable, saying—

"This is General Walker, I believe," at the same

time extending his hand.

"I am General Walker," responded the prisoner,

and taking the Commodore's hand, both stood for

a moment in suspense, the large and commanding

form of the naval officer almost shading from sight

the small but compact figure of the military chief.

The two took chairs to converse, when the

General was so overcome by the great injustice of

this sudden and appalling reverse that he was

stricken down in his victorious career, that his

eyes were red with tears. I have every reason to

believe that the Commodore expressed a sympathy

for his fortunes, but I could not see the call of

duty in extension of the step he had taken."

Col. Anderson, who had been sent on an expedi-

tion with some sixty men, had captured, and was

still holding, the Fort Castillo. One of the report-

ers of the New York Times, who had called on Gen.

Walker at Gen. Henningsen's, in New York, says:

"We found him in Mrs. H.'s parlor, about 11

o'clock last night, looking as well as when he was

in New York last June. He was in his brown frock

coat, gray pants, and in a bland mood than ever.

He was composed and serene, and readily detailed in

his low, moderate voice the story of his last adven-

ture.

General Walker seems to feel the peculiarity of

Anderson's position. He did not think the Costa

Ricans were very likely to disturb them, but what-

ever occurred, the United States Government was

responsible for the lives of the men. He re-

ferred to the great sacrifices which most of his men

had made to go to Nicaragua, and of the losses and

disappointments which this sudden interruption of

their plans would occasion. He seems in excellent

spirits, no way doubtful of ultimate success, and

seems sanguine about the future. He said, he should

formally surrender himself to the United States

Marshal, and inquired where he could find his